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And in the valleys around, far pastured abroad o'er the meadows,  
 Herds with glittering hides, and udders that yearned for the milking.  
 Mingled with these moved slowly about, in flocks without number,  
 Sheep with fleeces of snow, as float in the beautiful heavens  
 Thick, white, feathery clouds at the gentle breathing of spring-time."

Mr. Longfellow thus puts it : —

" Three miles extended around the fields of the homestead, on three sides  
 Valleys and mountains and hills, but on the fourth was the ocean.  
 Birch woods crowned the tops of the hills, but over the sloping hillsides  
 Sprang up the golden corn, and man-high was waving the rye-field.  
 Lakes, full many in number, their mirror held up for the mountains,  
 Held for the forests up, in whose depths the high-antlered reindeers  
 Had their kingly walk, and drank of a hundred brooklets.  
 But in the valleys full widely around, there fed on the greensward  
 Herds with sleek shining hides and udders that longed for the milk-pail.  
 'Mid these were scattered, now here, now there, a vast, countless number  
 Of white-wooled sheep as thou seest the white-looking stray clouds  
 Flock-wise spread o'er the heavenly vault, when it bloweth in spring-time."

The alliteration is perfectly preserved in the fragment of the twenty-first canto given by Mr. Longfellow.

We will quote one more passage, the second stanza of the ninety-first canto. First, Mr. Blackley : —

" The aged monarch wills the chase, and with him hies the gentle queen ;  
 And swarming round in proud array is all the court assembled seen ;  
 Bows are twanging, quivers rattle, eager horse-hoofs paw the clay,  
 And with hooded eyes the falcons scream, impatient for their prey."

Thus Mr. Longfellow : —

" Now will hunt the ancient monarch, and the queen shall join the sport ;  
 Swarming in its gorgeous splendor is assembled all the court ;  
 Bows ring loud, and quivers rattle, stallions paw the ground alway,  
 And, with hoods upon their eyelids, falcons scream aloud for prey."

Yet though inferior to Mr. Longfellow's, the translation of Mr. Blackley is very readable, and will convey a truthful impression of the modern reproduction of the old Saga of Frithiof, which, rightly or wrongly, — and some say wrongly, — has obtained a great reputation as *the* Swedish poem.

14. — *After the War: a Southern Tour.* May 1, 1865, to May 1, 1866. By WHITE LAW REID. Cincinnati: Moore, Wiltach, and Baldwin. 1866. 12mo. pp. 589.

THIS volume belongs to the same class as that by Mr. Andrews, "The South since the War." It contains the observations of a shrewd and intelligent newspaper correspondent, who spent the greater part of

the year following the close of the Rebellion in travelling through the late Rebel States, and who had in some respects uncommonly favorable opportunities for the study of the condition and feeling of the South. Mr. Reid partakes in considerable measure of the habits of mind characteristic of the popular correspondent for the press, and his style not infrequently betrays his profession. The book gives evidence of the general good sense and good feeling of its author, and of his intention to present a fair view of things as he saw them. It is of value as a record by an honest observer of the state of things at the South during the chaotic period immediately after the war, and it has an interest for all who desire to understand "the feelings of the late insurgents, the situation and capacities of the liberated slaves, and the openings offered to capital and industry from without." The concluding chapters, in which the author describes, from actual experience as well as from observation, the workings of plantation life in the Southwestern States in the first years of free labor, are the most valuable and interesting part of his volume. His account of the trials of the planter, of the disposition of the ordinary plantation negro during this period, and of the difficulties of adjustment of both classes to the new order of things, is, so far as we know, the best that has been given. His conclusions are on the whole decidedly favorable as regards the speedy return of economical, industrial, and political order, provided only that justice be done to the negro, and that the measures of reconstruction be sufficient to secure to him his rights.

Mr. Reid had ample opportunity for observing the effect of "the President's policy" upon the temper, bearing, and conduct of the unreconstructed Rebels, and the change wrought in them by the slow conviction that the country, through Congress, would not permit that policy to be carried out.

It is a pity that the Cincinnati publishers have not made this volume more widely known at the East. It is a book as interesting here as at the West, and we commend it to our readers.

Mr. Reid's book reminds us of another series of letters from the South, which we regret have not yet been collected into a volume, those written in 1865-66 by Mr. Dennett, the travelling correspondent of "The Nation." It is not too much to say that these letters have rarely been surpassed in spirit, intelligence, and fidelity of delineation. They had the highest merit in point of reticence, as well as of expression, and they present a view of the South after the war which deserves to rank with that given by Mr. Olmsted, in his well-known Southern journeys, of the conditions of the Slave States not long before the war. Mr. Dennett's letters, like Mr. Olmsted's, have a permanent value.